THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 13TH APRIL.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary, who was present at Lundi Kotal when the Amir arrived there, says, that His Highness "appears most shrewd and intelligent, talking freely on all subjects, and apparently has a good idea of a joke, and what strikes one most, is the way in which he takes personal control of all things, even to the smallest detail. One old lady met him at Lundi Khana, with a petition about an imprisoned son, who was in jail for theft; he stopped, heard her story, and said he could do nothing, but was surprised at the old lady having brought up her son so badly."

MAHARAJAH Amir Hasan, Khan Bahadur, President of the Oudh British Indian Association, has offered to place his personal, and the Association's, services at the disposal of the Government of India. This is, perhaps, the first instance in which an Association has come forward to show the individual as well as the united loyalty of its members to the crown. The up-country Association has shown a really good example.

KHAN BAHADUR Munchurji C Murzban, Executive Engineer, Bombay, has gone to the Antwerp Exhibition to study the latest improvements introduced into Exhibition buildings before taking into hand the construction of buildings for the forthcoming Bombay Exhibition. It was he, who was deputed by the Bombay Government to inspect the buildings of the Calcutta Exhibition. Mr. Munchurji went to Holland of his own motion.

A CONTEMPORARY says, "we have been informed that a large band of dacoits, consisting of no less than ninety in number, armed with guns, swords, pistols and clubs, have made their appearance in the Tanna district, where they are carrying on a system of pillage in broad daylight. It appears that on the 31st ultimo these dacoits plundered the village of Rusph in the Kurjut Taluka, and carried away booty to the value of about nine thousand rupees. The booty comprised sheep, bullocks, ornaments and cash belonging to the villagers, four of whom they killed, and fifty of whom they wounded in *looting* the place. On entering the village, they at first demanded from the police patel, the sum of rupees twelve hundred. This was refused, and the dacoits at once commenced their work of plunder. On receiving information of the doings of these men, the Superintendent, Major Babington, lost no time in despatching a party of policemen, about twenty in number, to the Maval Taluka to watch the movements of the dacoits, who have since retired to the hills surrounding the Taluka." So, it is not in Bengal alone, that a reorganisation of the police has become absolutely necessary.

A BANGALORE paper says that should a regiment of Silledars be sent from H. H. troops to the front, Mr. Kempa Raj Urs, who belongs to the force, will go with it. Mr. Kempa Raj Urs is the only one of the many scions of the royal house of Mysore who has devoted himself to military pursuits. At the last camp of exercise he was specially commended and noticed by H. E. the Commander-in-Chief for the excellent manner in which he carried out a cavalry reconnaissance and outpost duties with his force of Silledar Cavalry.

"RANA JAGAT JUNG, the eldest son of the late Sir Jung Bahadur, Commander-in-Chief of Nepal, who was obliged to leave Nepal on account of some internal dissensions, and was for some time past spending his days in British territory, has been recalled by his own Government. He left Bankipore, where he stopped for a few hours on his way from Benares, at about 3 A. M., on the morning of Sunday last, crossed the river, and went to Hajipore to catch the train for Motihari, whence he intends to undertake his journey to Nepal."

TUESDAY, 14TH APRIL.

A WAG in the Benighted Presidency lately put into circulation a highly sensational story. He wanted the public to believe that the Maharaja of Mysore and his Dewan had sent a letter to the Viceroy praying that the political resident, Mr. Lyall, be removed from the post, and some one else appointed in his place; and that this letter was not sent through the usual channel but forwarded direct, and that the Viceroy immediately sent the Resident to the Maharaja's court to give a smart wigging, to the misguided prince and his injudicious adviser. The wag worked in some circumstantial details to give a coloring of truth to his story; but did not add that the prince had his ears twigged, and the Dewan had a dozen on his seat of honor for their fault. The story did so much mischief that Mr. Lyall found it necessary to make his personal assistant, Mr. Martindale, to write to the papers to contradict it. It is lucky that the wag was an Englishman. Had he been a native, what amount of virtuous indignation would have been poured forth in the columns of some of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries on the innate mendacity and viciousness of our countrymen. Had the case occurred in Bengal, it would have been a treat to read Sir Rivers Thompson's scathing remarks on the subject in his Administration Report, and the Gagging Act would have been forthwith revived.

IN ESTIMATING, the effective strength of the British army, the Marquis of Hartington stated that there were one hundred and eighty-four thousand men on the active list, with a Reserve of 70,000 men, and 2,80,000 volunteers. Did my Lord Marquis count the redoubted Eurasian Volunteers among the number?

WE SEE the address-giving mania is spreading on all sides. Not only do we hear of addresses to district Magistrates, Sub-Judges, Joint-Magistrates &c., on their transfer, but we are sorry to find that the contagion has caught our school boys too. Gratitude has been defined to be a lively sense of favors to come, but by their frequency the addresses in question seldom bring such, except perhaps to the projectors who are set up by some officials behind the scene, and who hope to get a billet for a son or nephew or a promotion for themselves. Would the good sense of the community put down the lick spittles with a high hand. The Government orders on the subject have failed to remove the nuisance.

WE HAVE READ with regret the pernicious remarks which a contemporary has put forth against the Maharajah of Cashmir. He is of opinion that the Maharajah is a traitor to the British cause. And why? Because Sir F. Roberts is "reported" to have found some correspondence of the Cashmir Durbar among the archives of Cabul after it was captured, and now dame rumour informs our friend that some correspondence of a compromising character has also fallen into the hands of the Foreign Office of the Government of India; and because the Maharajah did not so soon and so easily give up his claims to some forests and boundary lands, as expected. And for these very strong reasons, he holds forth that it is scarcely possible that the old relations with Cashmir can be maintained. "To keep up present relations with such a State— possessing frontiers where British interests might very easily be imperilled, would be to commit an unpardonable fault in policy, and an irredeemable fault in arranging for the strategical defence of the country. Those frontiers of Cashmir must pass, and pass at once, under the direct supervision and care of the Government of India. Then, again, it is simply incredible that any Government would allow an army like that of Cashmir to remain uncontrolled and only indirectly at its disposal." This means confiscation of Cashmir. No worse counsel could have prevailed in a journalist's garret at a time and on an occasion like this. With Russia knocking at our gates, would it be prudent or wise, to revive the annexation policy of Lord Dalhousie? We suspected that Lord Ripon's visit to the paradise of India was not aimless. Our officials look upon, too, Cashmir with wistful eyes as their summer retreat, since Peterhoff has lost its charms upon them, and the dust and water-famine of Simla are simply unbearable. Besides, Cashmir would be far more removed from the din of the complaining world than the Simla heights. Once confiscate Cashmir and you lose all touch with the other chiefs. There are times when people may give a loose to their tongues, but in a critical moment like this, every word should be weighed twice before it is uttered.

"THE ARRANGEMENTS of the Government are so forward that should war be declared, 8,000 men daily can be carried across the Indus." So says a contemporary. Does he mean the mere crossing of the river?

WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL.

WE TAKE the following paragraph from one of the English papers:—"A distinguished officer's remarks on the attitude of the Russian question may be thus summarised: 'Do you suppose, that after fighting her way through twelve or fifteen hundred miles of desert country, in spite of all the obstacles, and in violation of all her promises, she is going to stop at the gates of the promised land and turn back? When people talk about the difficulty as to supplies, they forget that Russia has accumulated enormous stores upon the Caspian, and that once in possession of Herat she would command a valley which would support a great army." These are the opinions which one hears expressed on all hands, and are not the sole copyright of the said general.

WHEN AN Abyssinian Chief falls into disgrace with King Johannes, and desires to regain the King's favour, the ceremony to be gone through is thus described by General Gordon:—"He will have to pick up a big stone, and put it on his neck and go before the King thus. He will then lie down before the throne. The King, if he means to pardon him, will tell one of his officers, 'Touch him with your hand on the neck.' If he does not mean to do so, he says 'Touch him on the neck with your foot;' that means the affair is not settled."

"THE FRENCH officer, who boarded the S. S. *Surat*, noted down the articles he was instructed to search for in a lexicon he carried with him. Strangely enough on leaving the *Surat*, he left his dictionary behind, either he did not want it, or he let himself in for a proper wigging."

THE SUAKIN correspondent of the *Times of India* states that a native officer and several troops have been recommended to the Government for the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry. We are glad to hear the news.

THE FOLLOWING reply was given by the Under-Secretary of State for India in the Lower House to the question of Mr. Grant, whether a despatch had been received by the Secretary of State from the Government of India, stating its views on the subject of the rules for admission to the Indian Civil Service and of the Statutory Civil Service; and if so, to lay the documents on the table of the House. Mr. J. K. Cross said: "There has been correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject referred to. It is not yet complete, and as the matter is still under consideration, it is not expedient that the documents should be laid on the table of the House. We do not know when these papers will be made ready for presentation to the Houses of Parliament.

"THE BRITISH authorities at Hongkong are displaying great activity in their preparations for both the military and naval defence of the town. All the British ships of war in the Chinese waters are being placed on a war footing, and have been ordered to rendezvous at Hongkong. The strength of the British fleet in the China Seas is at present sixteen men-of-war, whilst the Russians have only four in the different ports of China, three in some of the ports of Japan, three at Vladivostock, whilst the number at Petropaulovski is unknown, but is believed to be large."

THE *Globe* says:—"Matters have come to our knowledge affording grounds for a suspicion—and more than a suspicion—that an organization exists, and is busily at work in London, to employ press instrumentality for the purpose of misguiding the public on the Afghan frontier question. This is sought to be done in two ways. Firstly, by falsely representing that Russia has for many years laid claim to the territory lately occupied by General Alikhanoff, thus making it to appear that the Afghan occupation of Panj Deh was, in itself, a trespass amounting to a *casus belli*. The second device is to cause it to be believed by telegrams,

ostensibly or really despatched from various centres of political information on the Continent, that the Russian Government are most peacefully disposed. The public should, therefore, read carefully between the lines anything of their character which may appear in the press. So clever are the 'underground' operators that even quite innocent papers may be made the means of disseminating their unscrupulous fictions." Had such been the case in Bengal in connexion with the Vernacular papers, what would the Lord of Belvedere have said on the subject?

THURSDAY, 16TH APRIL.

MR. MATHEW ARNOLD in presiding at the lecture delivered at the Society of Arts on the 13th ult., by Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, late Secretary of the Alexandra Native Girl's English Institution, on "the present condition and future prospects of female education in India," said :—

"He was of opinion that there could be no doubt that female education in India required State aid. Speaking with great difference and diffidence in the presence of many who knew India very well, he remarked that when outsiders in England heard of female education in India they were apt to think of zenana education. The word zenana to his mind at once raised the thought of that fatal system of polygamy, and of the sequestration and seclusion of women which prevailed among the wealthier classes of India,as in Turkey; and he was disposed to say, 'Do not make the zenana of too much consequence.' Let them not, in what they did for education, fix their attention too much upon the zenana, but treat it rather as a thing that would pass away,and throw themselves as much as possible, in instituting schools and founding education upon the people—upon those laborious masses among whom for obvious and natural reasons, polygamy was unknown, and to whose advance and example they must look for the extirpation, both in Turkey and India, of polygamy. It was of great importance that the vernacular languages should be studied by European women who were to deal with education in India, as it was of great importance also—as the founder of the Alexandra Girl's English Institution evidently thought—that those whose education was conducted in those Indian schools should study the English language and literature. Mr. Bhownuggree was himself an example of the success with which the natives of India could study the English language."

Our Zenana Mission should bear the instruction in mind.

THE *Standard* has published the following statement of the present distribution of the Russian forces, east of the Caspian. There were, last month, 3,000 Russian troops with 1,000 Turkoman Horse and 16 guns at Merv, Zulfatan and Sari-yazi; 2,000 Saraks at Murghab; 450 Cossacks at Pul-i-khatoun and Zulfikar; and 500 Turkomans at Put-i-Kishti; 6,000 additional troops were also enroute for the Afghan frontier from the Caucasus.

"MANY YEARS ago a man called Renwick Williams-but, better known as the 'Monster,' an artificial flower-maker in Soho, was convicted at the Old Bailey of a series of very extraordinary and apparently motiveless outrages upon women. He used to follow a woman along the street, and then drive a bodkin, or broadawl, or penknife, or some other small cutting instrument, through her dress. He never attacked his victims in the face or in any vital part, and his conduct seems to have been the result of some morbid propensity to inflict pain and terror. Crime, we are often told, repeats itself; and Renwick Williams would seem to have turned up again in the peaceful borough which has the honour of returning to Parliament Messrs. Bradlaugh and Labouchere. A man, at present unknown and undetected, has for the last fortnight been going about in the streets of Northampton stabbing women. Seven cases have been brought to the notice of the police, and it is generally believed that many more have occurred."

THE HON'BLE Mr. Gibbs and Mr. Hope have gone from FawalPindi to Peshawar. At a private dinner in the Viceroy's camp on Thursday, Lord Dufferin proposed Mr. Gibb's health in felicitous terms, wishing him farewell and a safe voyage home. It is said that Mr. Gibbs's place on the Council will not be filled up. The billet is too valuable to let slip from the service.

"MR. JAMES CANTLIE, F.R.C.S., in an addres at the Parkes Museum of Hygiene on 'Degeneration amongst Londoners,' defined London, hygienically considered, to be a region where there was no ozone, as a place where, either from the want of light or ozone, sun-burning was unknown, and as a place where beneficial exercise—that is, exercise in the fresh air—was impossible. A Londoner was one whose father and mother were born, brought up, and lived in the area he had defined, and who himself or herself, was brought up and lived in London, and whose only notion of a relaxation was a run to the country or the sea-side on a Bank Holiday. It was well-nigh impossible to find a third and absolutely impossible to find a fourth generation of pure Londoners; the progeny ceased, partly from moral, and partly from physical decline and inability of continuance. The pure Londoner of the third generation which he had been able, after much search and inquiry, to get hold of, was a picture of physical decline, involving shortness of stature, narrow chest, deformity of jaws, miserable appearance (squint prevailing,) scrofulous diseases; and small head. Pure Londoners were seldom to be found in workhouses because they died young, and from the fact of their being young they became 'light porters,' sold papers, and by some shiftless means earned a livelihood. Entering at length into the effect of too little exercise—beneficial exercise—upon children, youths, adults, families, nations, and races, the lecturer foretold evil to the townsfolk of to-day if means were not taken to provide means of exercise in the fresh air." Our Health Society should at once be translated to London to save their countrymen with stories of Theseus and Ariadne.

FRIDAY, 17TH APRIL.

THE PRESENTS the Amir of Affghanistan got at RawalPindi, were not all that he would get. "Ziafats of Rs. 21,000 are to be presented to the Amir at each stage on his way back, as on (his arrival. This money is to be presented to His Highness with some ceremony on each occasion. The money is to be brought into his presence on seven trays, each holding three thousand rupees, in kincob bags." We should like to know the number of stages in the progress of His Highness.

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH has published a telegram to the effect that Italy has agreed to occupy the Soudan in the event of the British troops going to India. Alliance with Italy at the present juncture is invaluable, but we dislike the idea of the British Ministry seeking material aid from outside. It means an amount of loss of prestige which is pernicious.

A CONTEMPORARY hears that "Lord Dufferin is bent upon sending a *corps d'armee* to Chitral through Cashmere, and upon occupying Cashmere in the interval." Nothing could be more unfortunate than this act, if carried out. If the Government has come to this resolution, it could not have committed a greater mistake. We wish the report will prove untrue.

"THE POLICE are inquiring into a case in which a native boy was shot in the back, in a field at Changa Manga. It appears that four soldiers of the Northumberland Fusiliers had gone out shooting, with a pass; and, on the night of April 2nd, were on the watch for pigs. The soldiers say a shot was certainly fired, but that they never knew anyone had been hit. It is hoped that the boy, who has been taken to Kasur for treatment, will recover." Recovery or no is not the question. Why was a haphazard shot fired at all? This sort of wanton shooting has, by its frequency, become quite a nuisance. We hope, the Government will stop this vagary by visiting the offence with a heavier penalty than the offenders have hitherto met with.

A MAHOMEDAN contemporary has given currency to the following rumour. "The rumour is that the Government of India have issued stringent orders to native princes now staying in Bombay not to return to their States just now. The object of this order is said to be to exact from them an explanation as to why and under whose orders they came here." "Be this as it may," adds our contemporary, "if the rumour turns out to be a fact, the public will have an opportunity of knowing whether these princes came of their own accord to Bombay to do honour to the retiring Governor, or whether they were asked to do so."

SAYS a Hyderabad contributor to a contemporary —"Mr. Gribble, a retired Madras Civil Servant, has succeeded in obtaining a lucrative appointment under the Nizam's Government. It has been said, by some wise-acre, that if any one is in search of easy employment, with good pay, he need only come to Hyderabad." There is some truth in this; only the person must have friends. There are a number of sinecurists in Hyderabad now, but there is room for more. So, if you happen to know any one who is in search of a sinecure, send him up.

"FOR MONTHS past picture-shops all over Germany have been doing a large business by the sale of a great variety of clever little lithographs, caricatures of course, holding up to popular ridicule, at popular prices, the present policy of Great Britain. One of the commonest of these pictures represents a map of Europe in well-defined outline, underneath which is printed the legend 'Wer schafft Frieden?' (freely translated, 'Who will bring about peace?'). The answer you obtain by folding the map together, when a very good likeness of the German Emperor is discovered. The Berlin caricaturist may surely be said to have produced a pictorial 'political prophecy,' should there be any truth in recent telegrams."

THE CORRESPONDENT of the *Englishman* sends the following summary of General Komaroff's explanation for fighting the Afghans at, and finally occupying, Panjdeh, to that journal: "Telegrams from St. Petersburg give the purport of futher communications of General Komaroff to the Russian Government on the subject of the massacre of the Afghan garrison at Panjdeh. They show clearly that the attack was made without the slightest provocation, and that, to justify his own truculence, he chose to regard ordinary routine movements by the small garrison at Panjdeh as acts of hostility. He asserts that on the 25th March, he found the Afghans holding entrenched positions on what he describes as the Russian side of the Khusk river, though the whole of that region is included in the debatable territory. He therefore stopped his advance, halting his troops at a distance of five versts from the Afghan position. He then sent forward a company to reconnoitre, when the Afghans despatched troops against it. The Afghans also occupied a height commanding the flanks of his troops. Four days afterwards, considering the presence of Afghan troops in these positions was a menace to the force under his command, he summoned them to evacuate, and to retire from the left bank of the Khusk and the right bank of the Murghab as far as the mouth of the Khusk. The Afghans, however, refused to retire, and continued to hold the positions they had occupied on the approach of the Russians. On the 30th March, General Komaroff made a further advance. The Afghans thereupon attacked him, but they were defeated with heavy loss and compelled to retire,when General Komaroff occupied Panjdeh."

SATURDAY, 18TH APRIL.

WHILE the excise question is racking the brains our local Government, we hope the following quotation will not be unwelcome to it. "County members are in favour of drunkenness, borough members of sobriety: that is broadly the conclusion to be derived from figures concerning the Drink Bill of the United Kingdom put forward in the *Times* by Mr. William Boyle. Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion of April 1883 is the test by which this result is brought out. An analysis of the division shows 34 county members for, and 91 against the motion, while the borough members voted 93 for and 33 against. It is quite likely that in this way the more democratic parliaments of the future will be more pitiless in legislating against popular vices. But whether legislation is the best sort of weapon to employ against vice is a question which no such manifestation will decide. Meanwhile the figures of the Drink Bill are ghastly enough. For 1884, the total was £126,349,256. Most of the outlay was for beer, which absorbed 74½ millions. British spirit ran this item second with nearly 28 millions. Wine cost the country 12½ millions. The figures are interesting in more ways than one; and not least so,for the light they throw on the powers of minute quantities freely multiplied in building up great totals." This is the important consideration that partisans of direct taxation overlook. The rich people of a country constitute a feeble financial force compared to that developed by the poor.

HERE is an interesting extract from the speech of Sir Lyon Playfair in reply to Professor Bryce's proposal to disfranchise all the British Universities on the ground that they were generally unhappy in the choice of representatives: —

"Foreign countries during the last ten years had made enormous strides in promoting University education. The competition of nations now both in war and peace was not a competition either of brute force or local advantages, but was a competition of intellect; and foreign nations recognized this in a remarkable way. Jules Simon had stated that 'the best educated nation will be the greatest nation, if not to-day, certainly to-morrow. See what France had done. Before the great revolution France had 22 Universities which spread intellectual life throughout all the provinces. Napoleon destroyed these Universities, and centralized them into one single University in Paris. Just before the war with Germany, University education in France had fallen so low that the subventions amounted to less than £10,000. Immediately after the war, the French Institute for a whole fortnight discussed the question, why it was that the French had shown an intellectual paralysis in the war; why had not any great men come forward in the hour of danger? The answer was that higher education had been crushed out. France had recognized the position, and since 1868 had spent £3,280,000 in rebuilding her colleges throughout the provinces. The subvention for University education alone was now £500,000 per annum. When Germany took Strasburg, the first thing she did was to rebuild the university of that small town at an expense of £711,000, and she now gave it £46,000 a year for University education. Germany had 24 Universities, and spent annually £400,000 for University education, besides £200,000 more to provide the institutions with the modern appliances of science. The Netherlands with a population about the same as Scotland and with a revenue of only nine millions, had four Universities and gave £136,000 a year for University education. This country, on the other hand, gave to Scotland £30,000 a year on an average. What conclusion did he draw from that point? It was either that foreign nations were extravagant y absurd, or that we were excessively weak in the attention given to higher education. Was it wise, while we saw foreign nations doing so much for higher education, to tell the people of this country that we thought so little of the Universities and higher education that we intended to banish their representatives out of the House of Commons."

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Our Governors, who are for knocking high education on the head, will read the above with advantage.

THE case of Sullivan, the Irishman, who, in a drinking fit, killed a poor Native at Lahore, is thus described by the *Civil and Military Gazette*.

"A serious stabbing case occurred at Lahore last Thursday evening. At about 8 P. M., a man named Khuda Yar, a watchman, employed at the Government Press, near the Bank of Bengal, heard some one calling out *chuprassi*; taking a lantern he went out to see who it was; and found a European, who at once ran a bayonet through the unfortunate watchman's body. The watchman had been sitting down talking with some friends: who are said to have borne witness to the truth of his statement. The wounded man was removed to the Mayo Hospital, where he lies in a very precarious state. He was able, however, to make a deposition, which has been taken down by the Deputy Commissioner, and to identify a man, named Sullivan, as his assailant. This man, Sullivan, was found by the Police, a short time after the deed was committed, lying in a field close to the press, insensible from heavy drinking, and with a Henry-Martini Rifle, the bayonet fixed, by his side. Sullivan is an Irishman; and was employed in the Government Press. He states that he had been drinking heavily; and knows nothing what happened between 5 P. M. on Thursday and the Friday morning, when he found himself in the Anarkalli Lock-up.

Some Natives are born only to be killed by some drunken Europeans like Sullivan. How unfortunate!

DISASTROUS news comes from Olympus—disastrous in a social and domestic point of view—the Nagari farm at Darjiling has been closed, and the gods and the goddesses of that empyrean are doomed to bazar meat, slaughtered by uncleanly Bhutias, and sold once a week, on Sundays. What a calamity! Time was, when the local Jove used to have at his own cost his supply of pomfrets forwarded in ice from Bombay and mangoes from Benares. Some such expedient may be tried on the present occasion, but now the provincial funds of Bengal should defray the cost. We hear Dr. Greenhill's vines and apple trees are thriving, but they will scarcely supply the place of juicy joints, and fat-speckled surloins. Dear reader, don't think we are driven to this item of news in lieu of monster goose-berries in this silly season, with both our Councils closed, and society gone away to celestial heights. We cull it because we cannot but sympathise with those *cremes de le cremes* of society who have to do battle with gutta-percha meat. We are indebted for the news to the *Englishman's* Darjiling correspondent.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

Bombay, April 18.—Reports are current here that the villagers are being impressed by petty district officers for service as camp followers with the Quetta force. It is said that whole villages have been deserted by the inhabitants, through fear of press-gangs, even the sons of widows being taken.

18.—A special telegram to the *Times of India* from London, on Friday, says that the political outlook wears a more peaceful appearence than it has borne for some time past. The Czar, it is stated, deprecates war on the ground that it would be injurious to both countries.

A special telegram to the *Bombay Gazette* from London, on Friday, says that the prospects of a peaceful settlement of the Afghan frontier difficulty have greatly improved during the last twenty-four hours.

The peace party is again in the ascendant at St. Petersburgh. The negotiations between England and Russia are believed to have taken a pacific and conciliatory turn. The two Governments are also showing a disposition to make mutual concessions in regard to the frontier difficulty. The belief that there will be no war is growing, and the excitement caused by the news of the attack on Panjdeh and by subsequent intelligence has greatly subsided. The Press has also adopted a more conciliatory tone.

There are many rumours as to our position in relation to Afghanistan, should war after all be declared. In official circles it is believed that the Amir is anxious to avoid, if possible, the occupation of Herat, having every confidence in his own ability to defend it. M. Lessar states that by the cession of Panjdeh to Russia every difficulty in the way of a final and satisfactory delimitation of the Afghan frontier would be removed. Notwithstanding the hopeful character of the news to-day, both England and Russia are continuing to prepare against the eventuality of war.

The British Government possess information that Russia has fifteen thousand troops at South Sarakhs. It is considered to be probable that in the event of further complications, Russia will make an attempt to seize Herat. It is again reported that England is trying to arrange an alliance with Turkey. Negotiations so far have been successful. Turkey will allow an English fleet to pass through the Dardenelles unopposed. An arrangement has been made by which the Sultan will occupy the Soudan, if necessary. A belief in the maintenance of peace is increasing. A telegram from Sir Peter Lumsden shows that General Komaroff received intelligence of the Anglo-Russian agreement several days before March 30th, the date of his attack on the Afghans. The *Times* publishes a telegram this morning from Jumrood, stating that the Amir has sent reinforcements which left Candahar for Herat.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1885.

THE KIDDERPUR DOCKS.

SEVERAL items of news relating to the prepared Docks at Kidderpur have been published in the daily papers, since we last had occasion to write about them. The first is that the Government of India has withdrawn their embargo on the loan which the Port Commissioners were about to issue, and that a loan for thirty lakhs of rupees had been opened in London. The different elements of this news are, however, not in keeping with each other. The so-called embargo was not a specific order, but reluctance to sanction the loan before assent is given to the Bill. In fact no formal sanction could be given without the law being finally passed, and as the Bill with the Viceroy's assent has not been published in the *Gazette*, it is to be presumed that the alleged sanction is a little premature. As for the publication of the loan in London with the Government securities at 8 per cent. discount and the London money market so rapidly on the decline, the step, if really adopted, of which we have no positive information, is to say the least, injudicious. Anyhow, no actual transaction can take place until the Bill becomes law. Some would-be-wise people have it that Mr. Bruce's trip to England on three months' leave at this juncture has some thing to do with the loan, and that he, in co-operation with Mr. Bullen Smith, will be able to smooth the way for a satisfactory settlement of the matter. All this, however, is mere speculation, and calls for no credence.

The next item of news is that the newly inaugurated Health Society has recorded an elaborate minute on the sanitary aspect of the undertaking. This is doubtless an important document, and it is a pity that it has not yet been published for the edification of the public. The Society is not in the habit of hiding its light under a bushel, and, in a question involving the sanitary condition and the material prosperity of the metropolis with a population of half a million of inhabitants, it should be the first to come forward to point out what are the breakers and sunken rocks that lie ahead. A public lecture on the subject would have been infinitely more appropriate than any amount of encyclopædic rubbish about the plague—a disease unknown in India—with which the society lately entertained His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal. It is probable that the Society found itself in an awkward position in this matter. On the one hand, total silence in a sanitary question of such magnitude as the proposed docks involve, would amount to a positive dereliction of duty; on the other, public declaration of all the evils which the docks might bring on, might produce a prejudicial effect on the public mind. And the difficulty has been surmounted by sending in the minute for the information of the head of Government. Mr. R. C. Sterndale, for many years Vice-Chairman of the Suburban Municipality, has also come forward with a minute in which he has embodied the results of his personal knowledge of the locality for many years. Though not a professional man, Mr. Sterndale had a great deal to do with the conservancy of the locality concerned, and can say much that would be interesting reading regarding the condition of the people who live there, the direction, and peculiarities of its drainage, and the requirements of the people. How far these details would bear upon the docks under totally altered circumstances, and to what extent the level of sub-soil water would be affected by setting up locks in two places in Tolly's Nallah, and keeping the water therein at high-tide level, are questions which do not fall within the sphere of his experience, and his opinion, in regard to them cannot carry any weight. His minute, however has not been published, and we are therefore not in a position to say any thing about it. It is said that both the minutes have been made over to the Commissioners now sitting to enquire into the sanitary aspect of the proposed docks. It is to be presumed that the matters discussed in these minutes are confined to mere detail, and do not involve the main question of putting a stop to the project. We come to this idea because though the Government out of civility and in due course has made over the documents to the Commissioners, it has not thought fit to suspend the work, as it would certainly have done if it had thought the arguments urged really serious. The next item is a memorial from certain merchants, jute-balers, and others, praying that His Excellency the Viceroy should, on the grounds and the reasons assigned in the memorial, withhold his assent from the Dock Bill. The signatories to the memorial are mostly those who petitioned the Lieutenant-Governor when the Bill was before His Honor's Council, and they are headed by the rich and influential firm of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, who represent about one-fourth of the jute-trade of the port. The grounds on which the prayer is based are several and important. It is urged (1) that the trade of the port has greatly fallen of late, and still shows a tendency to decline; (2) that the requirements of the port are amply met by the jetties and other accommodations the port now affords; (3) that there is no demand for further accomodation; (4) that the cost of the docks would be enormous and would tell very seriously against the prosperity of the port; and (5) that the accomodation in the proposed arrangement would be excessively costly and not prove beneficial to those ships which now feel inconvenience. All these arguments have been traversed in a memorial which has since been got up by way of a counterblast. The memorial was published in the *Englishman* of Tuesday last. The memorialists describe themselves as "merchants, Mill Owners, Jute Balers, Ship Owners, Ship Agents, Ship Captains and others," but no name has yet been published. They substantially admit the truth of the first argument, but they hope for better things to come. They attribute the fall to exceptional circumstances, and deny that the competition of Bombay has any thing to do in the matter, or that the new straight line of rail *via* Nagpur will have any prejudicial effect on the trade of Calcutta. These are, however, mere matters of opinion, and do not suffice to set aside a broad and patent fact. The second ground is traversed by the quotation of certain official opinions, particularly those expressed in the Government report which recommended the docks. It is a mere begging of the question, and needs no notice. The weight of the 3rd argument depends entirely on that of the first, and, the latter being admitted, the former remains untouched. In reply to the first part of the 4th ground, the memorialists urge that the comparison made as to the cost of shipping goods by cargo boats is fallacious, inasmuch as the rates are now low, owing to the depressed state of trade, but, on trade reviving, the hire of cargo boats would rise, and then the difference would not be material, particularly as the rate proposed for the docks, if found oppressive, could be easily reduced. The fallacies in this argument lie, first, in accepting an assumption, the future rise of trade, to be a fact; and secondly, in taking for granted that the rates for the docks can be easily reduced, if found oppressive. The first, as an assumption, may not be realized, and the second is far from being so easily practicable as is supposed. As a matter of course the estimated cost of the docks will eventually be greatly exceeded. No work of such magnitude as the docks has yet been executed in which the original estimate has not been greatly exceeded, and the rate of charges must be so regulated as to cover the working charges and the interest on the first out-put. The present estimate of rates of charges has been made with reference to the estimate of cost, and if the latter be not exceeded still the rate of charges cannot be reduced, and if it be exceeded the rates must be proportionally raised. Of course, if the docks should prove an absolute failure, like the Bombay Floating Dock, the Government will bear the loss—but if it should only cost high, as most likely it will, the loss will have to be made

good by the trade of the Port, and this supports the 5th argument. The second part of the 4th argument has been answered by the statement that the case of those ships which are now left out of consideration may be taken into consideration hereafter; but this again is a mere begging of the question. The accommodation proposed in the new docks is fixed, and no more ships can be taken in than that for which accommodation is provided. The mere taking a matter into considerarion cannot add to the space available in the docks. Of course, the area of the docks may be extended, but that would imply more cost, and as far as the estimates are now concerned, the ships which are now inconvenienced will not be better off by the present scheme being carried out. On the whole, we look upon the counter memorial to be a sort of buffer got up by the partizans of the Port Commissioners, who are, doubtless, very desirous to have the spending of 2 or 3 crores of rupees within a short time on so indefinite a work as a series of docks.

MR. BLUNT ON THE NATIVE STATES OF INDIA.

IN the last of the series of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt's "Ideas about India" in the *Fortnightly Review*, he deals with the Native States of India. These States comprise about one-third of the total area of India, and contain a population of upwards of 50 millions. It is an article of the political creed of an average Englishman that those who do not enjoy the privilege of living under beneficent British laws and institutions are objects of pity. These laws and institutions, in the plenitude of his insular pride, he considers the best that have yet been devised by the genius of man. It is impossible to convince him that a man can live under the so called barbarous Oriental rule, and can yet be happy. Mr. Blunt's knowledge of the Native States of India is limited. During his late tour he did not see so much of these States as of the territory under direct British rule. But he spent some days in Hyderabad, the first and most important feudatory State in India, and made himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition of affairs existing there. "When one man has seen a Native Court," he says, "one recognises how much there was that was good in the past, in the harmonious relations of governors and governed, in the personal connection of principles and peoples, in the tolerance which gave to each caste and creed its recognised position in the social family. One is surprised to find how naturally such adverse elements as the Hindu Brahmin, and the Mahomedan noblemen lay down together under a system which precluded class rivalry, and how tolerant opinion was in all the practical details of life. . . . In the traditional life of ancient India there was an astonishing tolerance, now changed to intolerance, an astonishing order in face of occasional disorder, and a large material contentment which neither war nor the other insecurities of life permanently affected." When Mr. Blunt has formed such an opinion after visiting the Mahomedan State of Hyderabad, his personal investigation of the condition of things existing in the Hindu States would have greatly confirmed it. It is no exaggeration to say that the Hindus are the most tolerant people on the face of the globe. They think that it is only natural that a man of a different race should have a different religion. In many Hindu States, Mahomedans hold the highest and best paid appointments, and the same state of things is not unknown in Mahomedan States.

Mr. Blunt's observations upon the material prosperity of the Native States as contrasted with British India are peculiarly interesting. He writes:—"The territories of the Native princes are for the most part not of the most fertile tracts of India; and one cannot avoid a suspicion that their comparative poverty has been the cause of their continued immunity from annexation. It would be, therefore, misleading to compare the material wealth of the peasantry in any of these states with those of Bengal, or the rich lands of the Madras coast, for the conditions of life in them are not the same. But poor land compared with poor land, I think the comparison would not be unfavourable to the Native States. I was certainly struck in passing from the British Deccan below Raichore into the Nizam's Deccan with certain signs of better conditions in the latter. Most of the Nizam's villages contain something in the shape of a stone-house belonging to the headman. The flocks of goats, alone found in the Madras Presidency, are replaced by flocks of sheep; and one sees here and there a farmer superintending his labourers on horseback, a sight the British Deccan never shows. In the few villages of the Nizam which I entered I found at least this advantage over the others, that there was no debt, while I was assured that the mortality during the great Deccan famine, was far less severe in the Nizam's than in Her Majesty's territory." Now, we have the authority of Sir James Caird who, in his capacity of a member of the Famine Commission, made a tour through India, for the statement that the people in the Native States are by no means worse off than those in British territory. We have no hesitation in saying that the condition of the people in some parts of Her Majesty's territory compares unfavourably with that of the subjects of Native princes. We know very well to what miserable plight Jhansi has been reduced under enlightened British rule; but the circum-adjacent Native States are fairly prosperous. Jhansi has not yet been able to recover from the disastrous effects of the famine of 1868-69. That famine was less severe in the territories of the Native chiefs around Jhansi and its effects have long disappeared from the former. The simple truth is, the harsh and rigid revenue system of the Engligh is utterly unsuited to the circumstances of this country. The assessments in the Native States may at first sight appear to be heavier than in British territory, but in the long run they are lighter. The inexorable British tax-gatherer knows no mercy. He exacts his pound of flesh, whether the lands have yielded any crops or not. He makes no allowance for unfavourable seasons. But in Native States, the land revenue demand is regulated by the actual outturn of the crops. In bad years the cultivator is easily let off, though in good years he is made to pay more than his due. This elasticity of the revenue system in Native States is the secret of the absence of indebtedness among the peasantry which struck Mr. Blunt so much. In British India the agriculturist cannot do without borrowing, and he is pressed down by a rigid revenue system, both as regards assessment and collection. The average Englishman has yet to realise that the loose slippers of an Oriental suit the Indian better than the tight boots of the English; that his flowing robes and easy turban become him more than the heavy and close-fitted coat of the European. A Native gentleman once remarked to a European friend:—"Your rule is like your iron: it is very hard." The firm maintenance of peace and order in British territory is apt to blind an Englishman to the evils of over government, to the worry and dissatisfaction created by an Act-ridden and nuksha-ridden administration, by the imposition of novel taxes, and by the interference with old customs. That love of symmetry, promptitude and punctuality, on which Englishmen pride themselves so much, is exceedingly distasteful to Orientals. The machine-like method of Government which finds favour with the English is simply unsuited to the temperament of Asiatic peoples. The great secret of ruling Orientals is to let them alone as far as possible; and this principle the Native chiefs thoroughly understand and act upon.

It is needless to say that Mr. Blunt does not share the apprehensions which have been raised with respect to the armies of the Native States. He remarks:—"It is, I believe, an object with the military authorities in India to keep up an impression of the force of these armies, so as to justify the existence of the British forces designed to hold them in check. The motive is a natural, and from a purely military point of view, a laudable one; but it is one that the civil authorities would do well to take account of. But I look upon the whole question of their recent increase and proposed reduction as one dependent on the loyalty quite as much of the Calcutta Government as of the princes themselves. As long as the Calcutta Government pursues its present policy of aggression on the Native States, so long will these have every justification if they perfect the discipline of their forces and increase their armaments. . . . That the policy of the Calcutta Foreign Office is really is one of aggression with a view to annexation, no one who has been at all behind the scenes for the last ten years can affect to doubt. . . . . The history of systematic official encroachment in India, if it could be told in all its details by publishing the Calcutta Foreign Office records, would be one of the most scandalous the diplomatic annals of any country could show. The full record is, if any, never laid bare even to the most belligerent Viceroy, and the general public of course only here and there catch glimpses of its action." Mr. Blunt, we feel bound to say, is mistaken in thinking that the Calcutta Foreign Office pursues a policy of aggression with a view to annexation. The days of annexation have gone by, never, we hope to return. The policy of annexation has been emphatically repudiated since the Mutiny. But Mr. Blunt speaks nothing but the truth when he says that the policy of our Foreign Office towards the Native states is one organised system of aggression and encroachment. The treatment which the feudatory Chiefs are subjected to at the hands of the hot-headed political officers who represent the Paramount Power at their Courts, is too well known to need anything more than bare mention. It is notorious that these over-zealous officers, as a rule, go beyond their legitimate functions of watching and advising, and resort to dictating and domineering. They are not satisfied with doing their duty. They interfere with matters which do not fall within their sphere, and in doing this they are invariably supported by the Foreign Office. The ill-relations that exist between the native Princes and the British Residents at their courts, and the conduct that the former have frequently to submit to from the latter, are known to every man in the country. The Native Chiefs are almost entirely at the mercy of the representatives of the Paramount Power accredited to their courts. In the first place there is nothing definite to guide the relations of the Government of India with the Native States; and in the second place the decision of all disputes rests with the Foreign Office. The veriest street pick-pocket in Britsih territory caught red-handed cannot be condemned without a trial, but the fate of a Native prince can be summarily decided by the Foreign Office without giving him an opportunity of making his defence. In disputes with the Native Chiefs the Foreign Office is both the prosecutor and the judge. The report of a Political Agent is accepted as the absolute decree of infallibility—as gospel truth. The consequence of this state of things may be easily imagined. Every thing is left to the Resident, who knows very well that in whatever he does, he will have the support of the Foreign Office. In many Native States the Political Agents have reduced the Chiefs to the position of puppets, and usurped all authority. The latter may complain, but who will listen to them? As the Foreign Office invariably supports its Agents, the aggrieved Princes cannot obtain a hearing.

THE CENTRAL TEXT-BOOK COMMITTEE.

THE recent appointment of certain new members to strengthen the Central Text-book Committee suggests a review of the policy which the Government has lately adopted in regard to the working of that Committee. The duty of selecting text-books for vernacular schools was originally left to the Deputy-Inspectors and Head Masters of Schools, and it was discharged in a manner which caused much dissatisfaction. Every teacher or Inspector selected his own books, or those of his proteges without any reference to their merits and fitness, and good books unsupported by the school authorities went to the wall as a rule. This became in time a positive scandal, and the Government felt itself bound to put it down. A special Committee was appointed to report on the subject, and, acting upon their recommendations, the Government, in 1873, issued orders that no book should be used in Government schools

which was not included in the list submitted by the Committee. The orders proved unequal to the task of overcoming official inertia, and Sir Richard Temple, in 1875, appointed a permanent Committee to examine and recommend books, year after year, and it was distinctly laid down that no book should be used in schools that was not approved by the Committee and included in an authorised list which should be printed and circulated for the information of educational officers. In these orders no reservation was made even in favor of the Director of Public Instruction, or of the Circle Inspectors. The lists prepared by the Committee from time to time were approved by Government, and duly printed and circulated by the Director. Out of these lists each Circle Inspector selected the particular books which he thought best suited for his circle, but no book was selected which was not included in them. The subject was next taken up by the Text-book Committee appointed in 1877, and the Bengal Government, in reporting on their recommendations, on August 13, 1878, said "there should be one list of approved text-books, to be revised yearly, but the choice of the particular text-books to be used in various schools whether Government or aided, under the system in force in Bengal, be left with the Government Inspectors. This being the case, the Lieutenant-Governor concurs with Mr. Croft and the Hon'ble Babu Kristodas Pal that the standing Committee should consist, *to a large extent, of independent members whose action in the matter of selecting books should not be open to suspicion of professional or departmental bias.*" (The italics are ours.) The report of the Simla General Committee of 1880 wrote in the same terms, and the Resolution of the Government of India on it, while leaving the details to be worked out by local Governments, laid special stress on the necessity of having a standing Committee for every local Government, and urged that "the Committees so appointed should, as far as possible, contain a fair intermixture of *independent members whose choice of books should not be set down "to professional or departmental bias."* (The italics are ours.) It added that "it should be understood that there is no necessity to restrict aided schools to the use of the text-books authorised for Government institutions." This clause was necessary to save missionary schools from being deprived of the opportunity of using books of a sectarian character specially designed and adapted for their purposes. These orders, fair and reasonable as they were, were received with the greatest disfavor by (to use the Government phrase) "departmental bias," in Bengal, and, though the Bengal Committee was strengthened immediately after by the nomination of several new members, if we are correctly informed, no authorised list has been published by it or by Government in its name during the last three years. Books now in use are what have been recommended by "departmental bias," without any reference to the authorised list of the Committee. This is a positive scandal, and a gross breach of the published orders of Government. It seems this is due to some misunderstanding between the Committee and their late Secretary, who was also the Inspector of the Presidency Circle, and who desired to set his colleagues aside. The matter, we hear, went up to the Director of Public Instruction, but what action he took in it we know not. Nor do we know if this matter has come to the notice of Government. The only indications of the views of Government we have before us is the recent appointment of new members, and it is any thing but favorable to the independence of the Committee and the value of its action. The Committee as now constituted comprises sixteen members, of whom three are independent persons, and thirteen Government servants or Government pensioners, eight out of them being educational officers, bringing with them the full amount of *esprit de corps* and "departmental bias" which the orders of the Government were designed to put down. Some of the members appointed are English gentlemen who do not bring to their task such a knowledge of the vernaculars as to be able to judge critically the value of Bengali text-books. Their only duty will it appears, be to swamp by their votes the independent members. It is not to be supposed that the Government of Bengal, when making the appointments, was not aware of the standing orders on the subject, and the only inference that can be drawn from its action in the case is that, in its opinion, either the requirements of the orders which said "the standing Committee should consist, *to a large extent, of independent members whose action in the matter of selecting books should not be open to suspicion of professional or departmental bias,*" and that it "*should contain a fair intermixture of independent members*" are fully met by appointing thirteen official and three independent members; or that the orders should be set aside by a fluke. If this be the deliberate policy of the Government, the sooner the Committee is abolished the better. It is, as it now stands, a sham and delusion, and should not be permitted to mislead public opinion. It may be that this is not the result of a deliberate change of policy, but the outcome of red-tape and routine. On one occasion when complaining of a hasty action a friend of ours was told by a former Lieutenant-Governor, "You should speak to your friend, Mr. Atkinson; my part in the matter is confined to scratching with a pencil the letters ———on his letter;" and it may be that the present appointments are due to a similar "scratching," without any regard to policy; but it is not in keeping with the lofty position which Sir Rivers Thompson and his lieutenant, Mr. Macaulay, assumed the other day in the Bengal Council when they urged that they were in a better position to judge about the qualifications of persons fit for membership on Local Boards in Chittagong, Tipperah or other Bœotias of Bengal, than the residents of those places, and that they would always see that good men and true are appointed.

THE NORTH-WEST CANALS IN 1883-84.

The financial results of the North-West Canals during 1883-84 seem to have been satisfactory. It appears that the capital invested in the canals of the United Provinces which are classed as Productive Public Works to the end of that year was Rs. 6,63,88,458. The actual revenue collected during the year amounted to Rs. 54,85,114. The working expenses came up to Rs. 22,27,581. The interest charges payable on the capital invested in the canals were Rs. 245,022. The clear profit thus amounts to something like seven lakhs of rupees. But the Revenue Report submitted by the Chief Engineer would have the public believe that the surplus left after meeting all charges amounts to Rs. 25¾ lakhs. The Chief Engineer has arrived at this result by a curious process. In the first place, he takes the gross assessments, instead of the actual collections, as the basis of his calculations. The gross assessments of the year amounted to Rs. 72,50,735, including a share of enhancement of land revenue credited to the canals. The share of enhancement of land revenue said to have been due to canals is put down at 9½ lakhs. Now, we have over and over again pointed out in these columns that these so-called indirect receipts of canals are more or less fictitious. In judging of the financial results of irrigation works the indirect receipts should not be taken into account. We observe that the gross direct revenue of the North-West canals for 1883-84 exceeded that of the previous year by nearly 8 lakhs. This increase, it is explained, was due almost entirely to occupier's and owner's rate. The Chief Engineer, writes:—"The increase in owner's rate is chiefly due to a change in the method of assessment recently introduced. Hitherto owner's rate was only levied in villages into which canal irrigation has been introduced since the last settlement, but now the rate is levied on all canal irrigated lands which were assessed at dry rates in the last settlement." We have no hesitation in saying that the old system was fair and just. Owner's rate should be only levied in villages into which canal irrigation has been introduced since the last settlement.

The report tells us that the total interest charges to the end of the year on capital outlay amounted to Rs. 4,79,69,086, and the total net revenue to Rs. 4,61,79,695, leaving a deficit of Rs. 17,89,391 which, the Chief Engineer thinks, will in all probability have been cleared off during 1884-85. Now, if the canals are to be subjected to a strict financial test, the accumulated arrears of interest ought to be added to the original capital, and on this sum the percentage of the year's profits ought to be calculated. But the Irrigation Department cannot afford to do this. The practice it follows is a simple and convenient one. It prefers to show the rate of profit on the original capital. If the profit exceed the amount of interest due on this original capital, the excess is employed to extinguish a part of the accumulated arrears of interest. Accordingly in the language of the Department, a sum of Rs. 25,73,133 out of the income of the year is available for the reduction of these arrears of interest. "This method of account," as the *Pioneer* justly remarked in reviewing one of the Irrigation Revenue Reports of the North-Western Provinces, "can hardly avoid the imputation of being fictitious. The arrears of interest are calculated at simple interest. They ought strictly to be calculated at compound interest, and added every year to the principal. If in 1860 the revenue of the canals could not pay the interest due on the capital spent in constructing them, the unpaid balance should have been added to the capital of 1861 and so on." But if this be done, the so-called profits of our irrigation works would sink to nothing, and the remunerative character of the investment would also disappear. The method of account which the Irrigation Department follows in exhibiting the financial results of the productive works under its control, would, if adopted by a private financier, call forth the severest condemnation. But our Government has been in this way "cooking" the accounts of its canals for years, and throwing dust in the eyes of the public.

Examining the financial results of each scheme separately, we find that the capital outlay on the Ganges Canal to the end of 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 2,79,38,995. The percentage of profit from direct receipts was 6·86 per cent. showing an increase of 1·21 per cent., which is attributed to the very large increase in the area irrigated. But the percentage of profit would sink to something like 2 or 2½ per cent. if the canal were subjected to a strict financial test in the manner explained above. The money invested in the Lower Ganges Canal to the end of 1883-84 amounted to Rs. 2,67,88,693, and it is said to have yielded during the year a return of 3·67 per cent. on its capital outlay. The total cost of the Agra Canal to the end of the year under report came up to Rs. 86,83,483, and the return on the capital outlay during the year was 6·47 per cent. The Eastern Jumna Canal is the most remunerative irrigation work in the North-Western Provinces, as the Western Jumna Canal is in the Punjab. During the year under report it gave a net return of 20·51 per cent. on a capital of Rs. 29,77,287. But then we must not forget that the capital invested by the British Government in this work represents nothing like its cost. It was an old Mogul work, which our Government has restored at a trifling expenditure. Well did Lord Salisbury say, in his famous Manchester speech that no canal in India which had not for its basis the work of the former rulers of the country could show a clean balance sheet.

THE SITUATION.

The telegrams of the past week have not thrown any new light on the great question of the day—war or no war. Russia continues her game of aggressiveness, tempered by professions of peace, and the English Cabinet faithfully adheres to its policy of peace at any price. Having expelled the Afghans from Panjdeh, General Komaroff found himself compelled (innocent man!) to take military possession of the place—only, as he said, to prevent "anarchy." Messages have also been received that since the stay of the Afghans at Maruchak implies a menace to Russian arms, he has sent, or was about to send, a detachment of troops, to oust the Afghans from that place and Bala Murghab, and then to establish civil Governments in those places—of

course again only to prevent "anarchy." Nothing has been said of his relation with the Boundary Commission, but it would seem that the Commission has found it necessary to make "a strategical movement to the rear," and fallen back from Gulran, where it was located for some time to Sirpul. There is no doubt that the Government of India, as well as that of England, has been kept daily informed of how matters are progressing, but neither the one nor the other has thought fit to disclose any information to the public. At the same time the censorship on press correspondence continues so strict that no information of any value can be expected from that source. In England, the press is, as usual under such circumstances, busy with conjectures and such oracular sayings as it can pick up from M. Lessar, whose mission seems to be not only to *sumjhao* the British cabinet, but also to hoodwink English public opinion. Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, has been unusually reticent, or vague; but from what has fallen from his lips it is obvious that he still fondly clings to the hope that an amicable settlement of the question will be somehow effected. The weight of his Midlothian campaign and that of the "bag and baggage" theory continue to press heavily on him, and he is willing to make any concession for the sake of peace with Russia. As a true Englishman he can not but feel grievously the insults that have been offered to England and the supercilious, arrogant, hectoring spirit with which his Government is being treated, but persistency in consistency is a quality which men in his position cannot easily forego, and, if he can only be sure of a majority in the House, he will doubtless succeed, and the rumour about peace, which Reuter telegraphs, will be verified. This will, of course, be a relief, and the country may be congratulated upon having tided over a serious crisis. But to our mind such a solution of our present difficulties will not be by any means a satisfactory or a permanent gain. Time was when honorable members in the House of Commons scored many a good point by dwelling on the misleading effect of maps on a small scale, on the extreme peril of warfare carried on at a great distance from the base, on the value of a neutral Zone, and on other such stock arguments; but that time has passed away; the Bear is at the door, if Herat be really the gate of India; and the real question at issue is—should we now patch up a peace on the assurances of an enemy notoriously the most perfidious, or drive him away, or chastise him in such a way as to make him long remember the lesson we teach him? It is idle all to discuss now, as does our contemporary of the *Statesman*, who has somehow all along displayed a pro-Russian proclivity, whether Panjdeh was formerly a part of the Afghan Kingdom or not, or enquire what was the real boundary of that Kingdom. These are just the questions which the Commission was to solve, and it is highly offensive, while bound by an engagement to preserve peace during the enquiry to fall foul on the Afghans, and to slaughter a defenceless garrison to the extent of some 500 souls who held possession of the land in dispute. To compare great things with small, let us suppose two rival landholders, a zemindar and a planter, quarrel about the ownership of an island in the Puddah, and bind themselves in their recognisances to preserve peace pending a judicial enquiry into the ownership of the island, and then one of the litigants *vi et armis* drives out his rival who was then in possession of it. The law in such a case would undoubtedly punish the transgressor first, and then think of the enquiry about ownership. Not to do so would be to tolerate an insult to the majesty of the law, and, if the law failed to reach the offender, it would be denounced as weak, powerless or partial. Russia has, on a large scale, done exactly what the landholder would do who, while bound in his recognizances, would snatch a disputed property from the possession of his neighbour, and the British nation which bound the two contending parties, the Russians and the Afghans into recognizances—would proclaim itself weak, powerless or partial if it overlooked the insult offered. If England be not (and we sincerely believe it is not) incapable of resenting an insult, the obvious and straight-forward course under the circumstances would be to insist on an apology and restoration of possession to the injured party, before any thing is done to proceed with the enquiry. This is the course which England has invariably followed in Asia, and it is the only manly one to follow. In the case of Sher Ali's refusal to receive an ambassador while he was in mourning for the loss of an only son was held sufficient to justify a declaration of war. It was only in the case of the outrage on the neutrality of the Black Sea, which Russia perpetrated during the Sedan disaster, that England was powerless to resent, and therefore obliged weakly to condone, and it is a precedent which the more followed will prove more and more galling. To overlook the insult would be a disgraceful surrender of the glory of England and a serious loss of *prestige* in Central Asia. As English subjects, priding in being so, we cannot but look upon the idea of caving in with horror and disgust. We are not men of war; we hate war, and fully believe with Mr. Bright that it is possible to live without war; but we are, at the same time, convinced that the best way to live in peace is to be fully prepared for war, when it becomes unavoidable. It is because England was thrust back in the Black Sea question that Russia has ventured to assail Panjdeh, and if England should now yield, she should be prepared for worse evils and oft repeated insults of the same kind. As to the interests of India, the alternative is—either Herat should be occupied by a large British garrison and face all the evils of supremacy amidst a hostile nation noted for its mortal dislike for the British; or a chain of strong military posts should be appointed on this side of the Khiber, and we should live always prepared to fight the Russians on the natural frontier of the British Empire. This is, however, a purely military question in which the opinion of experts is very much divided, and it is not for us to think of it until we see the question of insult decided.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

WE HAVE been requested to announce that the next Annual Meeting of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science will be held at the Association rooms on Saturday, the 25th instant, at 5 P. M.

WE HAVE received from the Bengal Government copies of correspondence relative to the prevailing distress in parts of Beerbhoom on account of the failure of crops during the last autumn. The Commissioner of the Division is of opinion that "until the next crop is ripe there will be some increase of distress." He adds, however, that "advances under the Loans Act should be made, I think wherever possible, and I trust that this step will in most places be all that is required. Though in some of the villages mentioned in the Canongoe's report, the Collector will be directed to give charitable relief, or to point out the cases to the agent of the Indian Association, who is understood to have gone to the spot with funds for relief purposes." The last suggestion is by far the most convenient for the officers of Government; it relieves them of all responsibility but it amounts to a positive shirking of imperative duty and the Government looks complacently at it. A scarcity of water is also noticed. Mr. Beames, says, "the want of water is a very serious matter," but there is balm in Gilead. He adds, "I will ask the Collector to see whether by digging holes in the sandy beds of the hill torrents a temporary supply of water cannot be obtained sufficient, at any rate, to last till the next rains." We do not apprehend an actual famine; but there is no question that there is great distress, and it is sickening to notice under the circumstances the heartless way in which the matter is treated in official literature.

THE telegrams of the week do not announce any material change in the state of affairs in the Soudan. Lord Wolseley has fallen back from Korti to Wady Halfa, which is situated within the boundary of Egypt proper. This amounts to an entire abandonment of all the advantages which had been acquired after an immense sacrifice of money and men in Northern Soudan during the last eight months; but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, with the hot weather before us when no warfare can be carried on in the country, this was unavoidable. From the east side, the only news of any importance is that the laying of the tramway line from Suakin to Berber is progressing at a fair rate of speed. The line has been already laid as far as Handoub, about 12 miles from Suakin and a Zariba has been erected at five miles further off. But if the telegrams have not put us in possession of any important news, the mail has brought us the harrowing details of the surprise at Hashin. It appears that on the morning of the 22nd ultimo, a detachment of British troops, consisting of the Berkshire Regiment, the Royal Marines, the 15th Ludhiana Sikhs, the 17th Loyal Purabeas, the 28th Bombay Native Infantry and the Madras Sappers and Miners, was sent to set up a Zariba on the site of a spot known as 'Baker's Zariba,' and situated near Hashin. The march was soon effected, and the work taken in hand without any *contretemps*. At 3 P. M. when the work was nearly finished, and the troops had sat down to their tiffin, a great noise was heard, and the vedettes, 18 troopers in all, rushed in to announce a surprise by the enemy. The Arabs followed them with relentless vigor, and slaughtered and destroyed every thing that fell before them. The surprise was complete, and the confusion indescribable. Men, horses, mules, and camels lay in unnumbered heaps on all sides amidst the *debris* of tiffin boxes, tins of preserved meat, broken swords, enemies' spears, Remingtons, Sniders, Henry-Martinis, and the other materials of war, and the scene was most frightful to behold. In half an hour, the confused masses of our troops were got into some order, and their well directed fire soon compelled the enemy to retire. The loss on our side has been excessive. Of the native contingent several officers and 50 men were killed and 70 wounded, and of the British contingent, 7 officers and 57 men were killed, and 58 wounded. Of the camp followers about 300 fell victims to the Arabs. The loss in baggage animals was also immense. It is said that the disaster was mainly due to want of precaution on the part of the commanding officer, General McNeil, in not placing vedettes and pickets at proper places.

A PARA is going the round of the papers to the effect that the Duke of Edinburgh had written a private letter to his brother-in-law, the Czar, suggesting an amicable settlement of the differences now existing between the English and the Russian Governments, and that the reply hinted at the impropriety of allowing private relationship intruding into state affairs. We need scarcely say that the whole affairs is *bunnas* got up solely for sensational purposes.

THE ZEMINDARS of Bengal and Behar will hold a public meeting this afternoon at 4 o'clock in the rooms of the British Indian Association to protest against the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and to memorialize the Secretary of State for India on the subject. They owe this to themselves and their posterity for the grievous injury that has been done them. We cherish the firmest faith in the sense of justice of Englishmen in England, and believe that no case of high-handed injustice need despair of fair considerations if only it be fully and impressively laid before the English public. The great difficulty is how to do so, without getting entangled in the meshes of party politics; but the zemindars, representing and commanding as they do the highest civilization and intellect of the country, should be able to overcome it. At any rate it would imply a want of manliness if they should sit quietly under injustice, making no effort to overcome it, and they should be above such a charge. Nor are they and their descendants the only persons that will suffer. The bulk of the poor classes, the ryots of Bengal, will suffer even more grievously. The Government is doubtless very laudably disposed. It wants to promote the civilization and well-being of the

ryots, but, not knowing any better method than the familiar English plan of taxation, it has got up a road cess, a public works cess, a dak cess, divers municipal rates, a license tax, and has now to clear the way for the Patwari cess, the survey cess, and several other schemes for taking money from the people to make them happy. We call this the English plan, because it reminds us of the witty admonition of Sydney Smith when he said: "Let Jonathan beware of glory," when he learns its inevitable consequences—to wit, taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to hear, see, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home—taxes on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice, on the brass nails of the coffin and the ribands of the bride. The dying Englishman, pouring his medicine which has paid seven per cent. into a spoon which has paid fifteen, flings himself back upon his taxed bed, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a licence of one hundred pounds for putting him to death." If India is to rival England in glory and civilization it should bring on the same condition of life here, and Sir Rivers Thompson is helping us on for them. Only in our sheer cussedness we cannot see the glory, and feel strongly disposed to jibb, and to advise our countrymen to do the same as long as possible. We may not be sure of the value of jibbing against the will of our local ruler, but our motto is NEVER SAY DIE.

IT IS amusing to note how even the most clear-headed of men flounder helplessly in the mire of fallacy when called upon to defend a rotten case. The *Pioneer* holds a brief against the native candidates for amateur soldiering, and this is how he delivers himself about it. "Loyalty, like steel, must pass the ordeal of fire. In the Mutiny many sections of the native community stood nobly by their rulers, while others fell away. Through no fiery ordeal in the happy period of peace that has followed that frightful time has the loyalty of India as a whole been called upon to pass. A long and eternly contested war with Russia would be ample test; and in the gratifying display of devotion upon all sides that the imminence of war has called forth, we have every promise that it would nobly stand that test. But how can England forget the darker side of the Mutiny, when middle aged men still going among us who saw those times, and know that the very men whose loyalty was believed to be the purest—who bore our arms, received our pay, and had sworn the soldier's oath to serve their rulers—proved in many cases the blackest traitors and most dangerous enemies?" This is perfect as a piece of logical reasoning, but its application is, to say the least, absurd. The fire of the Mutiny tried the metal of the native soldiery and found it wanting—base metal at every turn—and 150 thousand of them are entrusted with arms, and expected to defend British interests with their lives. The same Mutiny found the upper and intelligent classes unflinchingly true to their loyalty under the most adverse circumstances, and because they passed the "ordeal by fire" without a taint, they are to be proscribed. Our contemporary generously adds: "We feel perfectly assured that the case is different now, and that all men who might have the privilege of wearing the uniform of the Queen-Empress, either as regulars or volunteers, would be equally true in the day of trial, whether their faces are white or brown. When, therefore, the day of trial has passed, we shall not be slow to claim for the native community the privileges of their proved loyalty." This is very kind of him; but how about the trial? How can the proscribed undergo the ordeal when they are not to be permitted to enter the fire? Surely he does not belong to the class of fools or knaves (mostly the latter) who will allow no one to approach water who has not previously learned to swim.

Our contemporary of the *Indian Daily News* is equally sententious, and as absurd in his logic. He says:

"We are sorry that the natives have raised this Volunteer question at the present time, and that they have chosen to give it somewhat of the aspects of a race question. The Government could not form native Volunteer Corps without reversing a policy deliberately adopted and sanctioned by Parliament, as well as by the Supreme Legislature in India. That policy is, briefly, that England alone is responsible for the peace and tranquillity of India; and because she is so responsible, she does not require that within her own territories the old fashion of bearing arms should any longer continue. Because England is responsible for peace in India, every Englishman in the country is liable to do his part in defending and maintaining that peace. Just now there is urgent need that the attention of the Government should not be distracted, and there can be no doubt that a Volunteer movement amongst natives would amount to a cancellation of the Arms' Act, and to a reversal of that great policy of the disarmament of the dangerous classes to which India owes more than a quarter of a century of assured progress and tranquil development."

To follow this principle faithfully the Native Army should at once be disbanded. If "England is alone responsible for the peace of India, and every Englishman in the country is liable to do his part in defending and maintaining that peace," and no other section of the community should take a part, let the principle be honestly carried out, and let none of the "dangerous classes" who bore arms against England be allowed to handle arms, or put on Her Majesty's uniform. It is this race-antagonism—this attempt to prevent the fusion of all classes into an homogenous community—that causes all the mischief possible in this country. How differently did Lord Canning carry out the principle of disarming.

IT WOULD seem that the iniquities of the Bengal Tenancy Act are at last drawing the attention of the British public. The London correspondent of the *Englishman* has the following:

The *Indian Mail* states that the general opinion among Anglo-Indians, in regard to the concession of Lord Kimberley to Lord Wemyss on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, is, that Lord Dafferin has wisely assented to the shelving of that ill judged measure by the Home Government. I hear at the India Office that that belief is commonly held among officials; and that, in any case, the suggestion will be warmly urged in the India Council. The *Liverpool Courier* of Wednesday contains a powerful article on the Maharaja of Darbhanga's speech in Council on the subject; and the *Manchester Courier*, the *St. James's Gazette*, the *Globe*, the *Evening News*, the *Sheffield Daily Telegraph, and* many other papers have spoken out strongly upon it. Lord Wemyss, Lord Bramwell, and Sir Herbert Maxwell are unremitting in their opposition to the Bill. There is no doubt that all classes here appreciate the obvious impolicy of alienating the native agricultural community, just at the moment when we have had so many gratifying proofs of the loyalty of the great Native Chiefs to the British *raj* at a trying and critical time.

This is cheering, and we are disposed to attach some importance to the news, seeing that several leading English papers have taken up the question in a good spirit. The London correspondent of the *Englishman*, summarising the news of the work preceding the date of his despatch, says, "that there is some hope that wisdom will prevail in the India Office, and that the decision will probably be that 'the Bill will eventually be disallowed in some special points, and that the Viceroy will be admonished to let the question rest for the present."

WE HAVE before us a memorial from the Serampur Mofussil Association to the District Road Cess Committee of Hooghly in which the memorialists pray for concession to lay a light tramway along the Old Benaras Road, from Howrah to Jagajibanpur, and a loan of two lacs of Rupees from Government for carrying out the scheme. The statistical returns appended to the memorial show that the line would prove a remunerative one, and the following extracts from a report of the Divisional Commissioner show that the line is greatly needed:

"There is no doubt that the Central and western portion of the tract lying between the Hooghly and Damoodur Rivers is extremely populous and fertile and that it deserves and would amply repay opening up by railway.

* * * *

The Howrah Selimabad line opens up a larger tract of country than the rival line, it affords greater facilities for pilgrims to Tarkessur and by supplying more direct communication with Calcutta it would enable producers to take their goods to the chief market of the country without paying toll *en route* to the extortionate middlemen of Bydyabatty.

* * * *

Although the cost of the Howrah Selimabad line will undoubtedly be greater than that of the rival line, yet I think the advantages are undeniably greater and the prospect of profits is also greater."

The immediate benefit to the Cess Committee will be that it will save the heavy expense it now incurs in keeping up a part of the Benares Road which is by no means paying or useful.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications:—

1. Army Circulars, India 1885.
2. Index to India Army Circulars, 1882-84.
3. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India for the 11 months—1st April 1884 to end of February 1885.
4. Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and foreign colonies for 1883-84.
5. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LIV Part I., No. I., 1885.
6. Miscellaneous Statistics relating to the Finances of British India, Part III, 1885.
7. Statistical Table for British India, 1885.
8. Indian Telegraph Guide, Part I and II 1885.
9. Reports on Hindu Matrimonial Customs.
10. Theosophist, Vol. 6 April 1885.
11. Messrs Thacker, Spink and Co's. Catalogue of Books.
12. Tattwabodhini Patrica.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—In cases of Debility and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed:—"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a very pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent Physician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	As.	P
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Phonidhur Cheliha Esq., Darrung	1	0	0
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" Komul Nath Ghose, Arareah	13	4	0
" Tarruck Nath Ghose, Champanagore	13	4	0
" Khetter Mohan Chatterjee, Gowhatty	10	0	0
" Gopibenode Das, Dinagepore	13	4	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—*April 15th* 1885.

General—7th April—Baboo Deno Nath Dey, Tempy Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, to perform the functions of a Colr under sect 4, Act VII (B C) of 1880 in that dist vice Moulvie Mahomed Soban Hyder, on leave.

8th April—Mr W V G Tayler, Magte and Colr, Bankoora, to be Magte and Colr, first grade, from 7th inst.

9th April—Mr C P Caspersz, Offg Jt-Magte and Depy Colr, Chittagong, is allowed leave for six months, under sec 61, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 24th inst.

11th April—Baboo Radhakant Banerjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, tempy charge of the Culna sub-divn of the Burdwan dist, is confirmed in that apptmt.

Baboo Sarola Prosad Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on special duty under the P W D, Irrign Branch, of this Govt, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in Shahabad.

Mr C W Bolton, Under-Secy to the Govt of Bengal, on special duty in connection with the acquisition of lands required for the construction of the wet docks at Kidderpore, is vested with the powers of a Colr under Act X of 1870 in the dist of the 24-Pergha from date he joined his special apptmt.

Mr R H Wilson, C S, reported his departure from India on furlough on the 22nd ult.

14th April—Baboo Sarola Prosad Chatterjee, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, on special duty under the P W D Irrign Branch of this Govt to, perform the functions of a Colr under sect 4 of Act VII (BC) of 1880 in Shahabad, vice Baboo Chunder Narain Sing.

Baboo Barameshwar Persad, tempy Sub-Depy Colr on settlement duty, Hazaribagh is vested with the powers of a Colr under clause 2, sec 2 of Act V (BC) of 1875.

Police—26th March—Lieut-Col R M Skinner, Dist Supdt of Police, Sarun, leave for twenty-five days, from 25th May next.

9th April—Mr C E Gouldsbury, Asst Supdt of Police, has been granted by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of six months' extraordinary leave (on medl certificate) without pay.

Registration—10th April—Mr J A Bourdillon, Insptr Genl of Registrn, furlough for thirty days, from 10th inst.

Mr F F Handley, First Insptr of Registrn Officers, to act as Insptr-Genl of Registrn, during absence of Mr J A Bourdillon.

Opium—10th April—Mr H D Innes, Asst Sub-Depy Opium Agent, Benares Agency, leave for six months, from date he may avail himself of it.

Jails—9th April—Mr P Donaldom, Supdt of Buxar, Central Jail, reported, his departure from India, on furlough, on 28th ult.

Medical—7th April—The following gentlemen to be members of the committee for the management of the private dispensary at Ramgopalpore in Mymensingh :—

Baboo Nil Ratan Bagchi, Baboo Uma Sankar Lahiri, Baboo Ishur Chandra Bagchi, Baboo Hari Mohun Gangooly, Baboo Bharat Chandra Sen, Baboo Rojani Kanta Sen, and Baboo Rama Nath Neogy.

Municipal—6th April—The following gentlemen are apptd to be members of the Pooree Lodging House Committee for 1885-86 :—

Mr R F Guise, Offg Dist Supdt of Police, Pooree, Baboo Kedarnath Biswas, Depy Magte and Depy Colr, Pooree, Baboo Shashadhar Roy, Head Master, Zillah School, Pooree, Baboo Tarakant Bidyasagar, Baboo Ram Chand Addy, and Baboo Hurish chandra Ghose.

Road Cess—4th April—Mr H Savage, Offg Jt Magte and Depy Colr, to be Vice-Chairman of the Dinagepore Dist Road committee, vice Baboo Uma charan Banerjee, retiring from the service of Govt.

The 10th April—Maj-Genl C Murray to be Vice-chairman of the Monghyr Dist Road committee.

11th April—Baboo Ramessur Nath Sahai to be a member of the Giridi Branch Road committee in Hazaribagh, vice Mr T W Tweedie, resigned.

Notification—2nd April—In exercise of the powers conferred on him by sect 8 of Act 1 of 1882, the inland Emigration Act the Lieut-Govr is pleased to appoint Dr V Richard Supdt of Emigration at Goalundo, to perform the addnl, duties of a registering officer at that place.

Judicial Department—9th April—the undermentioned gentlemen to be Hony Magtes for the Municipal Branch at Satkhira, in Khoolna, and are vested with the powers of a Magtes, third class :—

Baboo Benode Behari Dey chowdhury, and Baboo Moni Laul Mozoomdar.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause or sect 327 of the Code of Cl Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieut-Govr empowers Baboo Gunga Narain Roy, Offg Depy Magte and Depy colr, Beerbhoom, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A Meeting of the Landholders of Bengal and Behar will be held at the Hall of the British Indian Association on Monday, the 20th April, at 4-30 P. M. for the purpose of adopting a Memorial to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, praying for the disallowance of the Bengal Tenancy Act, and transacting such other business as may be brought forward. The presence of all Landholders is earnestly solicited.

PEARY MOHUN MOOKERJEE,
Secretary, Central Committee of Landholders.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA,

TO COAL COMPANIES & OTHERS.

Tenders are invited and will be received by the Engineer up to noon of the 25th instant for the supply of steam coal required to be supplied from the 1st June next for the various Pumping Stations &c.

Specification and tender forms with any other information can be obtained on application in the Water Works Department of the Engineer's Office.

Parties tendering are to supply 250 maunds of each kind of coal as sample at Pulta.

Rs. 500 to be deposited as earnest money by each party tendering. The contractor afterwards to enter into the usual agreement and deposit security.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Calcutta, 14th April 1885. } JAMES KIMBER, *Engineer to the Corporation.*

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

Sealed Tenders are invited and will be received by the undersigned up to 2 P. M. of the 30th April 1885, for the supply of four lacs cubic feet of well-burnt and well-pugged Jhama Khoa.

Each tender must be for at least 20,000 cubic feet Jhama Khoa and be accompanied by earnest money of Rs. 200.

The Jhama Khoa to be broken so as to pass freely in all directions through a ring of two and half inches in diameter, and to be stacked at the Municipal Depots in Calcutta, viz., at Nimtolla and Baug-Bazar Depots, and along Circular Road Footpath, as may be directed by the undersigned.

The successful tenderer shall be required to deposit as security for the due fulfilment of contract 10 per cent. on the value of supply for which his tender may be accepted, and also to sign a deed of contract duly stamped and registered at his own expense within 4 weeks of the acceptance of tender, in case of failure the earnest money shall be forfeited.

The Commissioners do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Any other information required may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

WOODOYNARAIN SINGHA,
Superintendent Stores.

Calcutta, 13th April 1885.

WANTED.

A second teacher for the Maisadal H. C. E. School. A graduate, strong in Mathematics, who has served for some time as a teacher, will be preferred. Salary attached to the post is Rs. 45 per mensem, a fifth and a sixth teacher on Rs. 18 and Rs. 16 respectively per month. None need apply who has not passed the Entrance Examination in the First Division.

And a head Pundit on Rs. 25 per month. Preference will be given to one who is a passed student of the Sanskrit College, possesses fair knowledge of English and has taught Sanskrit in some H. C. E. school. Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th April.

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This is an alkaline-saline-mineral water; has a mild and efficient apperient quality, has a special action on the Liver and highly recommended in sluggish and painful condition of that organ in Diabetes, Chronic Rheumatism, Gout and Spleen &c.

1/4 per bottle.

Lactopepsine (Richards).

A very well known and efficient combination curing in a rational way all disorders of the degestive organ.

3/8 per phial of 1 oz.

Clarke's Blood Mixture.

A well-known remedy warranted to cleanse the blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

1/12 per phial.

Pepper's Taraksacum and Podophyllin.

A stimulant to the Liver with mercury, a guarranteed remedy in torpor of the Liver and Spleen. It effectually dispels drowsiness, headache, flatulence and all the usual uncomfortable sensations caused by the derangement of those organs. It is free from the injurious after effects of mercury.

2/ per phial.

Ozone Cigarette's and Paper (Huggin's.)

These are well-known remedies for asthma and are very useful.

2 and 2/4.

Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.

A very efficient and safe remedy, very useful and effective in Bronchitis, chronic cough. &c.

(Small) /12 per phial.

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INSOLVENCY NOTICE.

In the matter of Doyalchand Pyne
Gopee Mohun Pyne
Kissory Mohun Pyne
Mohendro Nath Pyne.

To be sold by public auction by the official Assignee at his Office No. 8 Straud, Calcutta, on Monday the 27th day of April 1885, at the hour of 1 P. M. pursuant to an order of Court made in the above matter on and bearing date the 11th day of March 1885, with the concurrence of the Mortgagees, the under-mentioned Property appertaining to the above estate of the above named Insolvents.

Lot No. 1.—All that upper-roomed brick built House containing by estimation 1 biggah 7 cattahs and 8 chittacks, more or less, situate at No. 27 Durponarain Tagore's Street in Calcutta and butted and bounded as follows ; on the east partly by the Land Premises of Lallmohun Roy, partly by the House and premises of the late Jaggomohun Mullick and partly by the Public Drain, on the west by the houses, Lands and Premises of Gopaul Chunder Auddy, Brojochunder Auddy and others, on the north by public Drain, and on the south partly by the land of the said Lallmohun Roy and partly by a Public Drain, the same being in Sootanooty and held free of rent.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by estimation 1 cottah and 5 chittacks, more or less, situate at No. 15 Gangooly's Lane, Juggernath Ghat, Durmahatta Street in Calcutta, being a portion of the Holding No. 7 and Block No. XXIII. North Division, Calcutta, (which holding pay rent to the Government of rupee one and four annas and eleven pie) and butted and bounded on the north by the House of Bhootmoney Dassee, on the south by Gangooly's Lane, on the east by the Premises No. 14, and on the west partly by the House of Shamachurn Mullick deceased and partly by the House of Doorgachurn Paul.

Lot No 3.—All that Bharee Land, containing by estimation 373 biggahs 3 cattahs and 7 chittacks, situate at East Noabad, Holding No. 4, sub-division 1. called Mousa East Noabad, Division 2, Dehi Oltadinghee, bounded on the north by Holding No. 3, east by Holding No. 2 Khettercanto Mookerjee, on the south by No. 5 Rajnarain Dutt, and on the west by Holding Nos. 60 and 59 of sub-division No. 2, paying an annual revenue of Rs. 94-10-9 being in the Registration District of Alipore and in the Sub-District of Sealdah Thanna Bhangur,

Lot No. 4.—All that Garden Land with buildings thereon containing by estimation 5 biggahs and 15 chittacks, situate lying and being at Bagmaree Road, bounded on the north by Public Road, on the east by a Public Lane and No 7, on the south by No. 8 and on the west by Holding No. 8 and a Public Lane and paying an annual rent of Rs. 2-15-6 to Government in the Registration District of Alipore and Sub-District of Sealdah.

The abstract of title and conditions of sale may be seen at the office No. 9 Old Post Office Street, of Messrs. Swinhoe and Chunder, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and will be produced at the time of sale.

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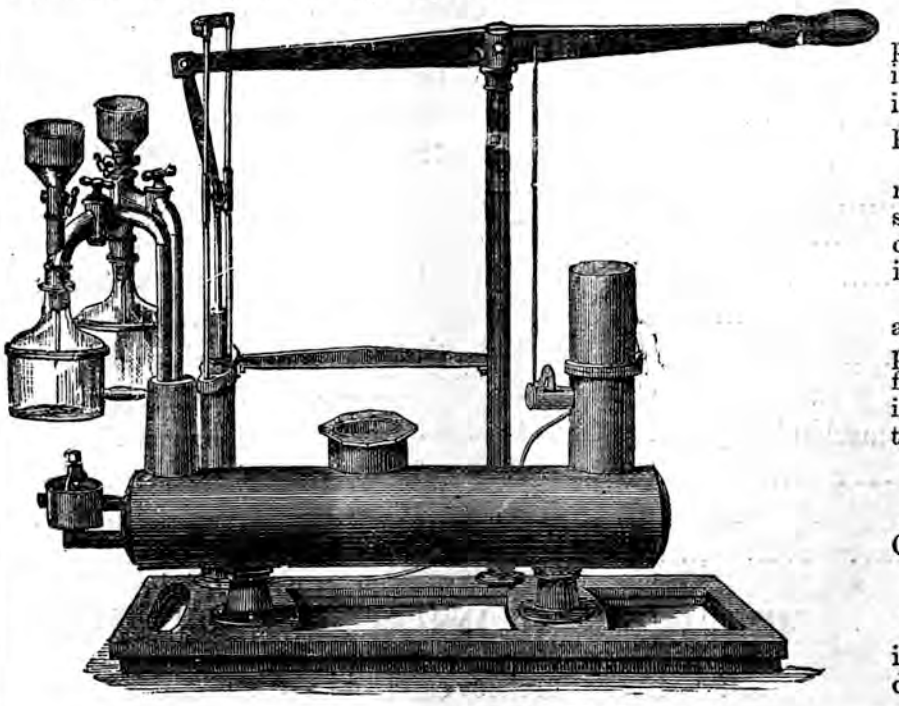

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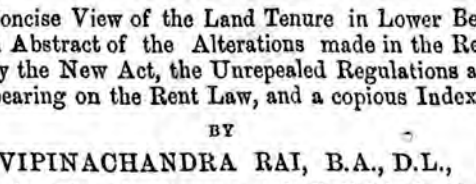

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Subscribed Capital	£2,500,000
Paid up Capital	£625,000

LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT

Accumulated Funds irrespective of Capital and Reserves at 31st December 1883.

Life Assurance Fund	£3,340,918
Annuity Fund	£500,276

NOTE.—The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are by Act of Parliament, free from any liability whatever for the Fire Department.

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Age next Birth-day	By 10 payments			By 15 payments			By 20 payments			Age next Birth-day
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

Without profits.

Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining.									Age next Birth-day
	Age 60			Age 50			Age 55			
	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

N.B.—Risks on Native Lives are accepted on special terms.

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IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE OF DINAGEPUR.

Execution Case No. 2 of 1885.

Ananda Nath Sen and others. .....*Decreeholders.*

Vrs.

Modhu Sudan Choudry and Haru Chunder Choudry } .....*J. debtors.*

The undermentioned mahals borne in the Rev. roll of the Collectorate of Dinagepur belonging to the Judgement debtors are to be sold by the Nazir of the District Judge's Court at Dinagepur at 1 P. M. on the 4th day of May 1885 in execution of decree obtained by the aforesaid decreeholders against the aforesaid J. debtors.

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tauji No.	Names of Mahals and Pergunnahs.	Government Revenue of the entire Mahals.	Names of debtors and their interest in the Mahals.	Proportionate Govt. Revenue of the shares.	REMARKS.
23	Kismat Pergunnahs Jahangirpur.	Revenue 3116-9-2½ Majuan Moshahara 796-0-0.	Modhu Sudan Choudry g. c. k. 12 1 2 Haru Chunder Choudry g. c. k. 12 1 2	Revenue 1214-7-8 Majuan Moshahara 31-0-4½ Revenue 1214-7-8 Majuan Moshahara 31-0-4½.	The two shares of the Mahal in 4 are to be sold.
40	Kismat Pergunnahs Jahangirpur.	Revenue 3176-7-7½ Majuan Moshahara 796-0-0.	Madhu Sudan Choudry 1a. 12g. Haru Chunder Choudry 1a. 12g.	Revenue 3120-10-4 1c. 1k. 10*Lit.* Majuan Moshahara 79-9-8. Revenue 3120-10-4 1c. 1k. 10*Lit.* Majuan Moshahara 79-9-8	Do.

J. B. GANGULY,
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